FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1836.

NO. 41.

in payment.
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Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER CANADA.

Monday 4th January.

Mr. Archambeault presented the First and Second Reports of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 3d Will. IV. cap. 26, to visit & inspect the several roads on which public monies have been expended between 1st May, 1827 and 3d April 1833.

Mr. Huot introduced a bill for the further and permanent encouragement of Education; second reading Monday next.

On motion af Mr. Simon, a writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Saguenay in the room of the late F. X. Tessier, Esq. The bill to repeal a certain act therein

mentioned concerning, the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes, and to make other provisions on the same subject was passed. The bill to facilitate the proceedings on

oppositions to Marriages was read the semittee on courts of Justice.

The further consideration of the report respecting a turnpike road from Longueuil to Chambly, was deferred till the 12th

Tuesday, 5th January, 1836. Mr. Morin presented a petition of F. X. Vigneault relating to a lot of land in the township of Wendover, on which he is settled; referred to the committee on

lands, etc. Mr. Bouffare, a petition of inhabitants of St. Joseph Pointe Levi, complaining that their landing place on the south side of the river has been obstructed by the erection of a wharf, &c. by Mr. Wm. Philips; referred to the committee on

A message was received from the counlands. cil, agreeing to the Montreal Public Square bill with amendments, and to the bill to regulate the fees of clerks or bailiffs emparts, without any amendment.

ther to provide during a limited time for the want of Notaries in the district of Gaspe, second reading Friday next.

A message was ordered to the council J. Stewart, to be examined before the committee on the Jesuits Estates.

of the standing committee on public ac- subject of general utility to the country, counts; to be printed, and committee for sent up to the Council, but several measures 13th instant, together with the first and se- of substantial benefit to the people lost or cond reports.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Taschereau, the house is to take into consideration on common welfare, and 'equal justice to all,' ing part of the ordinance of 1667. I ine and judge for himself.

On motion of Mr. Archambeault, the TERMS.

Tenshillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

On motion of Mr. Archambeault, the house is to take into consideration on Thursday; Whether it is expedient to repeal the act 3I Will. IV. cap. 31, and to provide more effectual means for preventing certain trespasses, abuses and hurtful practices which prevail in this province, and

check the progress of agriculture therein. The second reading of the Post Office bill was deferred till Friday next; and the other orders of the day were postponed till Monday next.

CURIOSITIES

Of Lower Canada Legislative Proceedings, for 1835. (For the Quebec Gazette.)

I. Governor's Speech-very long and conciliatory; ill received by all parties.

2. A Jesuitical and disrespectful answer by the Assembly, and a strange one by the Legislative Council, carried by the votes of the hon. Messrs. D. B. Viger, Debartzch and Laterriere, who put on record their wish to 'extirpate' the said Council.

3. John Arthur Roebuck, M. P. for Bath, named agent by the Assembly, with his letter before them, in which he tells them that they must approve of all that he had done, and particularly insist upon the subversion of the principles of the British constitution, as established by law in England and Canada, and the substitution of

'a pure democracy.' 4. Great speechification in the Assembly; the clerks busy in hunting up and getting

ready old bills. 5. The Governor enables the Assembly to pay its Convention and Committees out of Session expenses; Mr. Roebuck's back pay, as Agent; Mr. D. B. Viger's ditto: back pay, current and future pay of the Members for the present Parliameut and other expenses of the House: while those employed and having made advances for the administration of justice and the Civil Covernment, continue two years in arrear. The Governor, however, gets two or three hundred pounds, to pay for transporting some convicts whom he had exempted from capital punishment,-but too late.

6. Mr. Leslie, elected by a majority of 'French origin' voters at Montreal, renows his old Bill to send the King's troops out of the garrison and barracks at Montreal, on certain occasions: and Mr. L. M. Viger brings in a Bill to prevent their being

quartered in the country.
7. Mr. D. B. Viger and Mr. Debartzch propose to turn the soldiers out of the Jesuit's Barracks at Quebec, the said building came into the possession of the Crown, by right of conquest, 76 years ago, and having been occupied ever since, as a barrack; and this by way of thanks to the Crown, for having given up the revenues of the Jesuits' Estates for Education.

8. The Governor lays before the Assembly. on its address, a despatch received by his predecessor from Lord Aberdeen, containing his Lordship's opinion, as one of the King's servants, on the way the governor ought to exercise, on a particular occasion, the undoubted prerogative of the Crown in appointing to office; which despatch, thereby becoming public, could not fail to give new vigour and acrimony to national distinctions and dissensions in the Colony.

9. Two of the Judges, certain proceedings of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Que. bec, and of the Imperial Parliament, refers red to the Assembly's Committee of Griev-

10. A Reporter of the Press sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the common gaol of Quebec, without a hearing and without trial, and committed by the Speaker's warrant, on complaint of a newspaper-Editor Member of the House, in whose paper the said Reporter had been charged with reporting dishonestly; said editor having been elected for a French county where he was personally unknown, on letters from the Speaker and his party.

11. The property of Messrs. Smith and Anderson in Dorenester Bridge, under an onded by Mr. Arthur C. Webster, Act of the Legislature, attempted to be ployed by the mgistrates in the country destroyed by Act of the Legislature I while the Assembly, at the same time, refuses Mr. Thibaudeau introduced a bill furthat the proprietors should be indemnified, on the decision of experts [arbitrators] while the same House passes a Bill to indemnify Mr. Bernier for the injury he may have sustained in his property at Grosse for leave to the Honorables M. Bell and Isle, in consequence of an Act of the Legislature.

12. The Assembly one month and ten Mr. De Witt presented the third report days in Session, and no new Bill on any rejected.

13. Continued talk of devotion to the Tuesday next, the expediency of amend. -concerning which, every one may exam-

From the Montreal Herald.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD.

The civilized world will read with as-

tonishment, that in the United States, two hundred millions of dollars have been annually saved by means of Temperance Societies. The same proportion would make four hundred millions of dollars in the British empire. And if no privation of health or enjoyment would occur, and all nations should imitate the example of the people of the United States, in abstaining from ardent spirits, what a most wonderful result would be witnessed? Not merely in saving immense funds for all important purposes; but it would prevent most of the crimes and sufferings now endured.

This very interesting Society has greatly suffered by imprudence and false reports, yet there is no friend to humanity but will most sincerely wish it success, provided it be wisely and prudently man-

To promote the cause of Temperance, it is hoped that our magistrates will be careful not to grant licences to the keepers of gin-shops and tippling-houses. By licensing these low and base houses, the temptation to the sin of drunkenness is in-

The wealthy and benevolent are requested to exert themselves to furnish their families and laborers with those kinds of drink which will be a substitute for ardent spirits; ginger-beer and coffee are among the substitutes,. It would be very desirable to open what in England are called Coffee-Shops, where every kind of cheap refreshment, in food and drink, may be obtained at a moderate price.

At such houses might be exhibited those books and papers which would be best calculated to entertain and improve all read-

It is highly important that entertainments of a cheap and 'interesting kind be made accessible to the young of both sexes. Exhibitions and lectures upon Natural History, Geography, & Astronomy may be held two or three evenings every week. Much is comprised in the words of Mrs. Hannah Moore, in her Prologue to the Search atter Happiness.

The young, and indeed all classes of society, need relaxation from that which is their common occupation and employment. If such rational sources of amusement and instruction were made accessible they would have no desire to go to taverns and gin-shops, or to balls and theatres.

That ministers of religion and teachers of schools would exert themselves thus to entertain and instruct the rising race, entreating magistrates and parents to lend their aid in putting down all intemperance and improving society, is the earnest prayer

A CANADIAN PATRIOT. Montreal, Dec. 11, 1835.

From the True Briton. BRITISH RIFLE CORPS.

The crowded state of our columns, and the Form in which our paper is published, utterly prevent our giving a more extended account of the proceedings on Thursday evening, than the subjoined Resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

These, we think, are of so temperate, yet firm a character as to satisfy every impartial mind, that while the Members of the Corps ask for their Rights, and no more, o they will be satisfied with no less.

Proposed by Mr. C. O. Ermatinger, seconded by Mr. L. McGillis,

Resolved, 1st .- That this meeting considers it a duty to express its dissent from the opinion of his Excellency, as conveyed in the answer of Mr. Secretary Walcott to the Memorial of the Committee of the British Rifle Corps' that the connexion between this colony and the Mother country, and our rights and privileges as British subjects 'are not in danger.

Proposed by Mr. J. G. Dinning, sec-Resolved, 2d.—That the treasonable lan

guage uttered by the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Committee; the Revolutionary doctrines disseminated by different members of the majority of the House of Assembly and some members of the Legislative Council among the quietly disposed Canadians; the perseverance of these, would be, Republicans, to excite a spirit of hatred against British born subjects and British interests, and the unqualified manner in which they have exhibited their des termination to exert themselves to their utmost to obtain the abolition of the Legislative Council and a separation from the 'are not in danger.

by Mr. E. Perry,

Resolved, 3d.—That this meeting does not entertain the slightest doubt that the authority of the government' can provide for the safety of the connexion and the rights and privileges alluded to, and it is in consequence of such conviction that this meeting sees the propriety of organizing an efficient body of citizens, with the view to avert the necessity for the Government hav ing to provide for the safety of that connexion and those righis, and to afford a ready and effectual co-operation for their maintenance.

Proposed by Mr. Porteous, seconded by Mr. J. Esdale, Resolved, 4th.—That this meeting has just grounds for again differing from his Excellency when he states this 'a time of entire peace,' inasmuch as it is notorious, that during the last election great numbers of Canadians from the neighbouring Parishes were induced by the French demagogues to assemble in Montreal for the purpose of overpowering the British Electors; that under the false pretext of more effectually providing for the safety of the city, nearly 500 men were illegally added to the Watch by the municipal authorities and, under that guise, this body, commanded by two or three members of the present majority of the House of Assembly, and with the connivance of those authorities, did unprovokedly attack the persons and destroy the property of his Majesty's liege subjects, and were subsequently remunerated for their services out of the city funds; and that a respectable and inoffensive citizen was wantonly attacked and severely beaten in his own house, violently dragged thence and confined during a whole night by the Captain and others of the Watch,

and this with impunity. Proposed by Mr. A. Hume, seconded

by Mr. G. Philips, Resolved, 5th.—That a certain member of the House of Assembly, notorious for his revolutionary principles and who has the command of an already organized Rifle Corps in this City, did on the 5th May 1834, address the following circular to the information on a most important subject. members of his Corps.

'Monday 5th May, 1834. Sirs,—I request your attendance at Drill this evening I desire to know on whom I can depend for Thursday next, being a holiday. The Company will turn out to practise firing, and I will award a medal to the best shot. If you do not show more activity and zeal for the Company, I am afraid it must be dissolved, to the great joy of our political enemies.
Yours, &c.

(Signed) SABREVOIS DE BLEURY, Captain.'

That the political enemies here alluded to are the English, the Irish, and Scotch inhabitants of the province, in opposition to those of French Canadian origin; and that the same individual in a late occasion as his Excellency has been officially informed, was guilty of conduct universally stigmatized as disgraceful to a soldier, and tending to a disturbance of the Public

Preposed by Mr. F. Johnston seconded

by Mr. Wm. Bertram. Resolved, 6th .- That the before mentioned circumstances strongly demonstrate the determination which the Revolutionary party has come to of trampling under foot the liberties of British Subjects and of gaining an ascendancy by physical force.
Proposed by M. d'Albini seconded by

Mr. Christie.
Resolved, 7th.—That it is deemed expedient for the better preservation of those rights and privileges confirmed by the Con-

stitution to maintain the position already assumed by the British Rifle Corps, and as it can scarcely be expected that his Excelleney will be pleased to reconsider his reply and permit the organizing and arming of the Corps, that we proceed as far as justifiable, in the organization and training requisite, so that in emergency our efforts may be the more prompt and effi-

Proposed by the Chair and carried by Acclamation. Resolved, 8th....That our Committee

draw up a Constitution and Bye-laws for nay the government of the Corps, and these Resolutions be published in all the Constitutional papers in the province, and that a copy be transmitted to Quebec for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Chief.

Bunyan and the Quaker .- Bunyan had a native turn for wit and repartee which appears in the following story. Towards the Mother country, fully warrant this meets close of his imprisonment, a Quaker called ing in dissenting from his Excellency, who on him, probably hoping to make a convert and that, if this important year be misspent considers that the connexion and the rights of the author of the Pilgrim. He thus adand privileges mentioned in our memorial dressed him. 'Friend John, I am come to for the recurrence of your quadriennial thee with a message from the Lord, and privilege.

Proposed by Mr. G. Bertram, seconded | after having searched for thee in all the prisons of England, I am glad that I have found thee at last.' 'If the Lord had sent thee,' returned Bunyan sarcastically, 'you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail these twelve years

LEAP-YEAR AND LADIES' PRIV-ILEGE.

'The present year, 1836, is leap-year, as any person may see by consulting any almanack. It is an important year to the interests of unmarried ladies, and no less so to unmarried gentlemen-for, what interests the one, is also fated to interests the other. The ladies this year have also privileges of making love, which the gentle-man may not refuse, under the most severe penalties. To prove this to be the case, and that it is no new thing, nor owes its rise to any of the extravagant notions of modern times, we will give an extract from an old volume, printed in the year of Grace, 1606, and entitled 'Courtship, Love and

Matrimonie':-· Albeit, it is nowe become a parte of the commun Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may do either by wordes or lookes, as unto them it seemeth proper and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treate her proposals with slight or con-

. So long ago as the above was printed, it will be seen to have been a 'parte of the commun Lawe,' that the ladies should have the privilege-and not only so-but the sole privilege-of making love, every fourth year; and what was then binding as commun law, is equally binding now, since it has never been superseded by any statute.

We thought it incumbent upon us as editors, who have the welfare and happiness of our readers at heart, to give this early

'The love-making privilege of the · lords of creation' is now suspended, and will so continue for the long year of three hundred and sixty-six days. They cannot make love during all that tedious interval, nor can they refuse a lady who makes love to them.

'This, to gentlemen who have a taste for gallantry, and are particularly tenacious of what is usually considered the male privilege, must be an unpleasant reverse of the order of things: while to your very diffident or indolent gentlemen, who want resolution or activity for the arduous duties of courtship, it is a change no less pleasant than interesting.

'To the latter we need say nothing, but that they have before them a year of hope, wherein they may cast off their single blessedness, provided always they can with a portion of his company under arms, nerve themselves to the acceptance of such ladies as heaven, or their own inclinations may send to solicit their hands. To the former we would say 'Gentlemen, if you would not be wooed, there is no help for you & you must die wuhout benefit of clergy.' This is all we need say to the gentlemen, who, being thus forewarned, if they do not make the best use of time and circumstances, will have no cause to lay the blame to us.

'To the ladies we beg leave to say, the present year is yours; and if you have never yet made love, it is now your privilege to do so, for the whole of the year. You need have no scruples as to the certainty of your rights. They rest upon the 'commun Lawe, which has been in power since the days of Queen Elizabeth and we know not how much longer. Those rights are very ample, they not only allow you to make love, but they also make it obligatory on the 'lords of creation' to accept your offers.

' How far you shall insist upon the exercise of your privilege, depends on yours selves. Your power, for one whole year, will be absolute; and if you choose, you may revenge yourselves, by making love to such gentlemen as ought long since to have made love to you. This you will be perfeculy justified in doing; and the lordly delinquents cannot, as they ought not to say,

But, as much as your power is absor lute, it will become you to exercise it gently. Hear what Portia says of the quality

It is not strained: It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the plain beneath: it is twice blessed: It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

With these brief remarks, we commend you to the year 1836, which we hope you will 'so use as not abusing it, remembering that the fushion thereof passeth away' you will have to wait until the year 1840

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAM-BER.

Monday, Dec. 28th, 1835: Present: Hon. Speaker, Grant, Gugy, De bartzeh, Viger, Felton, Stewart, De St Ours, Harwood, Joliette, Moffat, De Rocheblave, Jones, Couillard, Bell, Mc. Gill, 16.

On the third reading of the Bill for

reasons for submitting an amendment which branch has been conspicuous during the would make an alteration in this bill. The last 2 years, in promoting various amelihon, member read the words in the clause orations; but it was not right to favor inwhich he proposed to strike out, conceiv- dividuals at the expense of general intering that it would not be politic to give the ests. company privileges of so high a description. His amendment would have the effect of limitation which had always been found years; and he considered that the period He supported the bill, and was against the was sufficiently long for the enjoyment of privilege being fixed for ten years. With the privilege in question, namely, that of a respect to what had been said about monferry across the St. Lawrence. The pow- opoly, there was already a monopoly in the ers given by the bill appeared to him ex- ferry across the St. Lawrence, and the only traordinary and extravagant; while the way to break it up was to give the privitax upon his Majesty's subjects. The pow- said that the steam boat company possessers conferred were tantamount to an ex- ed a monopoly which nothing could touch; clusive privilege, for no individual could but the fact was not so. As he was satwould be. The hon, member went into proposition. details to shew in what manner competition would be done away with. He wish- ment...miniority, Messrs. Debartzch and ed to guard the province against the in- Viger. conveniencies which he could not but con Hon. D. Viger replied to the last speaktemplate; -and therefore he had resolved er; and attacked the privilege contained to propose his amendment. At the end of in the bill, the effect of which would be ten years, if a further privilege was requir- to take possession of the St. Lawrence, & ed, the proprietors might get a new bill to wrest it from the industry and compepassed, in the same manner as the rail-road tition of the inhabitants.—He ridiculed the wanted. As a matter of prevoyance he monopoly, in the proviso which enabled the thought the amendment ought to be admit- government to become possessed of the

the first of May, 1846.

bill; which had also limited the profits to

12 per cent. This he considered a small

14 per cent. This he considered a small 12 per cent. This he considered a small ficiently protected. Is the amendment rethe power to 'hold a ferry.' sidered that there was no reason for any moting the welfare of the country.

Hon. P. Debartzch explained. His rea.

gentleman who spoke last, but he was con vinced that the power given might hereafter lead to a monopoly; and that no inthe propriety of the amendment.

was nothing more than what all his Majesty's subjects were entitled to. The bill merely empowered them to transport passengers and goods across the St. Lawrence. and was a sequel to the other bill establishson why this one should be amended.

ed to were unterested that it has been ascertained that Mrs. Arestablish the Company; but this only was an entered with great west ward. Granted for the sake of argu-that she did not go directly home, and when of another complexion. This was to give that she did not go directly home, and when

had been tried without success: it had failed, and on his own shewing the hon. genof the hon. gentleman was contrary to practice and experience. This privilege, f granted, would paralize the industry of the people and cramp that spirit of emulation which it ought to be the business of disposed of and the House adjourned. legislation to promote. At all events the establishing the privilege of a ferry across privilege ought only to be granted for a the St. Lawrence, in aid of the Champlain limited period; and he considered the term of ten years to be an extremely liberal pro-Hon. P. Debartzch rose to submit his vision. Indeed, the liberality of the other

Hon. P. De Rochebvave was against all limiting the duration of the bill to ten prejudicial to the course of improvement. privileges conferred were equivalent to a lege contained in this bill. It had been be found hardy enough to enter into com- isfied from experience that limitation was petition with a company so rich as this not expedient, he should vote against the

The house then divided on the amend-

bill was now being passed, because it was idea of a security being found against the The hon, member then moved to a- whole undertaking on paying an advance of mend the clause, by limiting the duration to 20 per cent; and regretted that the council had not entertained with satisfaction so Hon. R. Jones did not intend to vote wise and provident a limitation as that conupon this question, but would state his tained in the amendment of his hon, friend reasons for not agreeing with the views of (Debartzch.) He had, however, another the hon, member who had moved the a- amendment which would have the effect mendment. He could not agree that the public interests called for this limitation, or which he anticipated. The hon. memseeing that the bill conferred no power that ber then read the clause which gave the was not possessed by every one of his Ma- power to transport goods and passengers jesty's subjects, that of employing their across the St. Lawrence; and explained capital, wherever no exclusive right, sub- that he wished to strike out the words and sisted to prevent them. The company had 'hold a ferry.' No inconvenience could no power to demand more than the sums arise from adopting this amendment, which established in the Tariff contained in the however would have the effect of prevent- heart of English provinces, and within the

point considering the hazard. It also au- adopt this amendment would be to defeat thorized the Government to take possession the meaning of the whole clause. The bill of the Rail-road and the whole establish gave the privilege of carrying goods and of ment on paying an allowance of 20 per taking compensation on the Rail Road. Cent. on the outlay, or above the capital Now the company asked for a similar powinvested. This also was a moderate return er of conveying these goods across the St. for the labour and expense. This simple Lawrence to Montreal. They asked a question was, is the public sufficiently pro-tected? He answered the public was suf quired? Certainly not. The bill gave no that they had a right to exact payment. It exclusive privilege; but the hon. gent. op cannot be denied that whosoever keeps a posite is apprehensive that in consequence boat to carry passengers holds a ferry. of the capital of the company, they will Did the hon. gentleman wish to give the hereafter exercise a monopoly. He con- power of carrying goods, but deny the power of taking compensation. It was out of such fear. It is only a vast capital which the question to give them this right withcan prevent competition, and not as in this out enabling the company at the aame can prevent competition, and not make the explosion more fearfully case; where a certain sum of money would time to demand payment for it. If this liberal compatriots, I cannot shut my eyes and to make the explosion more fearfully case; where a certain sum of money would fall place any individual on an equality with privilege was not given, they would fall to the fact, that they amounted only to and awfully destructive, at the far end of the company. A few gentlemen could at the company. A few gentlemen could at the apartment, a barrel originally containing into competition with them. of Montreal; and it was absolutely necesany time enter into company sary that they should have the character of seedly loyal Canadians of French origin. which a small quantity had been taken for with four times as much capital had been ferrymen impressed upon them, in order to competed with. He did not see the ne- obtain compensation. This bill had so cessity of bringing this amendment forward many discussions that it was almost unat a time when the work was nearly com- necessary to proceed further. The hon. pleted? Shall we by an act of illiberality member (Viger) had said that the house throw a damper on an undertaking which acted injudiciously in investing the Execuought to serve as a stimulus and example tive with power to establish a ferry; but it to others? The amendment was in his opin- was perfectly competent to the Legislature ion entirely uncalled for, and ought not to do so, and right so to empower the be supported by any one desirous of pro- Executive. Besides the company was bound to act concurrently with any other _there could therefore be no injury. The sous might not have convinced the hon. discussion of this bill proved the utility of a second branch of the Legislature. This house had been reproached with not showing its independence by amending this justice was done by limiting the duration bill; but we by our conduct, had shown of the act to ten years. He was satisfied the utility of this branch. When the oththat no individual could be able to com- er branch sent us a useful and a good bill pete with the company. He insisted upon it was our duty to agree with it, and not to amend it for the mere purpose of shew-Hon. R. Jones explained. The privilege ing our independence. Here we had exercised our judgment in agreeing with the assembly, not in objecting to the clause which they had sent up.

Hon. P. McGill said, the Hon. Gentle man (Viger) had made an appeal to those ing the Rail road company. The other bill who were interested in the Bill; but he would speak for itself, and he saw no rea- (Mr. McG) had not been convinced by it, and he doubted if any one else had been Hon. D. B. Viger said, he had arrived convinced. The Hon. Gentleman had beat different conclusions from the honorable wildered himself with a chimera of his own gentleman who had spoken in favor of the raising; and had totally failed in convincing bill; and should support the amendment. any one of the danger he apprehended. The cases of two bills which had been allud- As the Hon. Gentleman (Viger) stood ed to were different: the former bill was alone in his opposition, he hoped the

of another complexion. This was to give the company an exclusive privilege to tranship the company an exclusive privilege to tranship that he considered this an imporment. These French Canadians were either the keys were sent for, she was found in the company an execusive purpose and effects over the sport goods, passengers and effects over the sport goods, passengers and effects over the sport goods, passengers and effects over the sake of ten was, of speaking with too great as he often was he often was he often was he of the often was he of the often was he often was he often was he of the often was he of the oft thought it impolitic and dangerous to grant vivacity. He showed that supposing his friends, I cannot too soon cut off such rot- about 7 o'clock, to attend a social party, thought it imported and therefore preferred amendment for striking out the words ten branches iron the constitutional tree. and at the moment of the discovery was the amendment, of which he saw no reathe amendment, of which he saw no reawould still contain the power to transport
son to complain. The hon, gauteman would still contain the power to transport

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The hon gauteman would still contain the power to transport what is startlingly singular, he was observed on to complain. The non, gentieman would still contain the power to transport to across the St. Lawrence 'for hire.' The may be formidable, for nothing can be more in the neighborhood of the shop—it is rate and the gentieman would still contain the power to transport to across the St. Lawrence 'for hire.' The may be formidable, for nothing can be more in the neighborhood of the shop—it is rate and the gentieman that the power to transport to t fortunate for the reference told against him- on the waters of the great river, and it was worthy of being trusted. One unsound before the alarm was given; and his excited friends of reform as were desirous of forms

the words 'for hire' remained in it. The Bill was then passed, Hon. D. B.

From the Montreal Herald. ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS. [SECOND SERIES.]

No. IV.

To the English Inhabitants of British America. Montreal, 5th Jan., 1836.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

If my former letters have not been altogether vain, you must now be the French majority in Lower Canada not for vigorously espousing any cause. only justify but demand the indissoluble union of the English minority on purely national grounds. I have attempted to prove, that those national prejudices habit- subject. ally mould the political professions of the French faction into any and every form of temporary convenience, and deny even to the members of the English minority the poor privilege of purchasing equal rights as antinational renegades. While the English enemies of the French faction are but potentially enslaved, its English friends are actually so. If the former are objects of hatred, the latter are objects of contempt. In all the other provinces of British America and in the neighboring republics, any member of an oppressed minority may exchange political servitude for political power by simply changing sides; and, if he be branded by his deserted friends as a turncoat and a renegade and a traitor, he will, at least, have the consolation of reaping the expected reward. But in Lower Canada, my fellow-countrymen, the case of the English minority is peculiarly hard. If it be more easily oppressed than ever, for the mind as well as the body would be enthralled not merely by potential but by

actual bondage. Though I cannot but despise the indiscretion, with which the French demagogues have avowed their audacious and silly desire of establishing a petty French state on an English continent, in the very grasp of fourteen millions of Englishmen, yet I feel grateful to them for having avowed an intention which cannot fail to knit you, my fellow-countrymen, into an march of an anti-commercial and an antitutional cause by alienating the affections constitutionalists act on the principle, that 'Canadians of French origin' are, like an-

Nation Canadienne.

But again I am told, that many 'Cana- that it has been ascertained that Mrs. Ar-

tleman ought to withdraw his opposition the contrary. The amendment he now handful of men, of whom each deservedly to the amendment. Indeed the reasoning proposed would not destroy the Bill, since bor as in himself, is more than a match for double the number of equally brave and skilful men, who have any reason to susconstitutional cause.

Yes, my countrymen, neutrality in civil commotions should be considered and punished as an inexpiable crime, for the most general motive of neutrality, namely convinced, that the national prejudices, of cowardice is such as to incapacitate a man

Having thus established the ground-work of my general argument, I shall, in my next of office in one hand, and his umbrella in letter, enter on a more special view of the

I have the honour to be,

Friends and countrymen, Your most faithful and devoted servant, CAMILUS.

From the Glasgow courier we copy the following horrible attempt at fire-raising, which is enough to make a person's blood

curdle in his veius:-ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT FIRE-RAISING. One of the most diabolical and indiscribably atrocious attempts at fire-raising, and destruction of life and property, ever perpetrated in this or any other city, was on Thursday night providentially discovered within the premises occupied by John Arthur, druggist, 31; Gallowgate. About a quarter to 10 o'clock, the watchman on the beat observed, from beneath the street door, light in the shop; and knowing that it was usually shut shortly after nine, he should unanimously adopt the ostensible was afraid that the premises might be on principles of the French majority, it would fire; and sounding an alarm, a message was dispatched to the dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur for the keys, which, after some little trouble, were at length forthcoming; and the astonishment of those who entered, (including, among others, Captain Watson, and Mr. Robertson, superinten. dent of fire engines,) on perceiving the extraordinary scene, and witnessing the design of the guilty wretch, (whoever he is,) may be imagined, but it baffles description. The shop is a large one, with two windows, and a couple of counters. And from immediately behind the door, there were laid two trains of gunpowder, each about impenetrable phalanx against the headlong ten inches broad, and traced along the outside of both counters, round the far national faction. I have been told, my ends, into the windows. In a corner at national feelings may weaken the constithe end of the right-hand counter, as you about six pounds of powder, with a quire of loyal 'Canadians of French origin.' If or so of wrapping paper thrown loosely over it, and below one of the windows he, who is not with us, is against us, loyal there was found a barrel full of balsam of capivi-a very inflammable composition; gels' visits, few and far between; and, but this was not all. Connected with the however highly I appreciate the moral front premises, there is an inner apartment, courage of certain 'Canadians of French or what is called a back shop, which is origin' who voted at the last election for entered by a flight of steps. Into this room the West Ward of Montreal in favor of the another train of powder, attached to one English candidates amid the hisses of their of those already alluded to, was introduced; specimen, my countrymen, of the profes- 12 1.2 pounds of gun powder, but from A public officer of French origin, who was preliminary purposes, was partially broken, not only known to profess but believed to and to this deadly deposit the train was entertain the deepest dislike of Mr. Papi carefully attached. In another corner of neau's public conduct, voted at the election this room, and immediately adjoining this aforesaid for the very demagogue that he barrel, another was found full of that very detested. When subsequently interrogated combustible material—the oil of tar, a large on the subject by an English friend, whom quantity of camphire being discovered in he had often made the recipient of his loyal another place; while round and round, opinions, he answered with a shrug, 'Mr. both front and back shops, counters and all Papineau is a Canadian.' Here was nation- were plentifully strewed with lucifer matchality versus principles with a vengeance. es, turpentine and almost every other des-This elector, my countrymen, is one of cription of inflammable matter. In fact the most respectable Canadians of French the shop presented one of the most horriorigin' in Montreal; and yet his national ble appearances that it is possible to con bigotry overcame his loyalty as a subject and his feelings as a man. In other words, this highly respectable individual, who the extent of damage that would have been holds his Majesty's Commission, proclaims done to property, and the consequent loss of life. The land consists of three stories, ever bad, is more worthy of public confi- with garrets; and, had the explosion taken dence than an Englishmon, however good. place, there is no doubt that the whole What, then, may Englishman expect from property would have been destroyed. The the less respectable members of La Grande match used on the occasion, in consequence of the powder at the beginning of the train Am I, my countrymen, to suspend my being too much saturated with turpentine or appeals to your just feelings of national some other liquid, had burnt out without pride, lest I should alienate men, who are effect; and as, on entering the shop there loyal in words but disloyal in actions, Brit- was no appearance of it, it has been conish subjects in principle but French trai- jectured that it was composed of camphire, tors in practice, partisans of monarchy in which burns out without leaving any trace private but abettors of republicanism at the behind. The flat above is occupied as a hustings. No, my countrymen, every man brush-warehouse by one the most extensive among you, whose patriotic zeal I may manufacturers in the kingdom; while right have inflamed, outweighs in my opinion and left, there are extensive shopkeepers any given number of such false friends. | in different branches of trade. We believe

LEGISLATURE-LOWER CANADA | self. Competition against that company a dangerous power to grant: nor did he | link vitiates a whole chain. A very small appearance during the evening is said to commerce to give such a power, but quite the most powerful shock of electricity. A boon companions. During the whole of The amendment he now handful of men, of whom each deservedly yesterday, the authorities were engaged with a precognition of the circumstances connected with this mysterious case; and we understand that it has been learned that Arthur on the 13th of this month purchased a Viger alone opposing it.

Skilful men, who have any reason to sustince or fidelity.

The other orders of the day were then pect one another's constancy or fidelity.

The other orders of the day were then pect one another's constancy or fidelity. A forlorn hope will overcome many disad- taining 12 I-2 pounds-from a neighboring vantages of position and number, because ironmonger. An empty gunpowder barrel every member of it feels, that every other " was during the search found in the shop; member has voluntarily doomed himself to and to show the quantity strewed about the death. Epaminondas gained the battle of floor and composing the trains, besides that Leuctra against a Spartan enemy four times in the stoved barrel in the inner room, on as numerous as his own, because he had being gathered up by Captain Watson, it permitted or rather commanded the faints nearly filled the empty cask .- We underhearted to withdraw. Thus will the dread- stand that Arthur had the premises insured ed alienation of lukewarm or false loyalists for £1205. Connected with this affair, of French origin' actually strengthen the the persons taken into custody are...Mr. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, Neil Anderson, Neil Douglas and Duncan Glass-the two porters and the shop-boy. Arthur has been married only a few weeks.

> STRANGE TIMES .-- The signs of the times are ominous. On Sunday the Quaker Boroughreeve of Salford, with his staff the other, followed by the two radicallyelected constables, both Dissenters, and having in his numerous train an Unitarian Magistrate for the county and a Roman Catholic overseer of the poor, met according to ancient custom, on the middle of the old Bridge, the Boroughreeve and constables of Manchester, one of whom is a Scotch Presbyterian, another a Quaker, and another a member of the Church of England. We understand that the worthy Boroughreeve of Salford, was with great courte ey, invited to attend the Parish Church, and that he as courteously replied he had no objection, but that he must be permitted to wear his hat while there! On Wednesday we saw Mr. Norris, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, presiding in the Court, supported on the right by the Rev. R. Parkinson, A. M. the champion of the Church at the Newton Tory dinners, and on the left by Thomas Potter, Esq. the zealous leader of the successful opposition to church rates, and the hearty promoter, for twenty years, of every general and local reform. Meanwhile a Jew is a Sheriff of London, and a Quaker is a memberof Parliament, and sits in the Senate by the side of a preacher in the sect which eschews animal food and all intoxicating liquors. Where will all this end? Will the heavens fall and all the little boys catch larks without the trouble of casting salt on their tails?-We trow not. Are we to be accused of latitudinarianism if we say that we rejoice in this state of things? We deny the imputation. Lamenting the stubborn unbelief of the Jew and the over-belief of the Roman Catholic, aud the error of the Unitarian, and having little faith in the efficacy of the broad brim and uncollared coat, we yet rejoice unfeignedly that men are now looking mainy to political and official aptitude in the candidates for office, and with liberality to the differences of their religious belief; and confident are we that true religion, founded as it is on the basis of immutable truth, will instead of suffering, infinitely gain by the exercise of that charity which is a part of itself .- Manchester Gazette.

Destruction of the Kingston Hospital by fire, with loss of life. On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, the roof of the School House attached to the Hospital was discovered to be on fire, which, spreading with amazing rapidity, soon caught the roof of the Hospital, and quickly reduced the entire building to ashes. It is with deep regret that we have to add, that a man named John Carter, a paralytic and asthmatical patient, perished in the flames. It seems that at the time the fire was discovered, he was asleep in bed, but was immediately awakened and informed of his danger. He, however, did not appear inclined to pay much attention to the warning, and when last seen he was lying in bed. The rapidity of the flames was such. that even those who were earliest on the alert, had barely time to escape; therefore poor Carter's want of exertion in the present case rendered his fate certain. Furniture, beds, and bedding, provisions, &c. &c. were destroyed, together with all the books in the school house, and some money belonging to the school mistress. Not an article of property was saved.

The cause of conflagration is not known. The first alarm was given by one of the patients, who was startled by a glare of light suddenly flashing in at one of the windows, and the fire was then seen running along the outside of the school house, while it was observed that the inside of the room was quite dark. There being no flue belonging to this building, the stove pipe was conducted by a hole over the door, the wood work of which was protected by a sheet iron plate, through which the pipe passed; therefore the only reasonable conecture relative to the origin of this lamentable affair, is, that a spark from the stove pipe had lodged in the shingled roof of the building, and had there been nursed by the dry wood, until it broke out with such destructive violence. The rest of the patients eleven in number, two of them females, all escaped unhurt-and are lodged for the present in Mr. Robertson's house.

Yesterday morning, those whose powers of vision were somewhat microscopic, were enabled decipher a small hand bill', posting a corps of volunteer 'Voltigers.' About noon, other placards to the following purport were found posted up very generally. 'ATTENTION!

THE AXE HANDLE GUARDS Will meet this evening at 6 o'clock precisely, at No. 19. A full attendance is requested, as it is intended to form a Body Guard to the 'Voltigeurs Volontaires,' who meet this evening at Rasco's Hotel at seven o'clock. Jan. 8, 1836.

This astounding announcement had scarcely been made, before some emissaries of the Clique were found busily engaged in different parts of the town, denying any intention of holding a meeting at Rasco's, and the Vindicator, in the evening, confirmed the denial with a silly attempt to attribute the notice to the 'Tory' party. The Vindicator party are so accustomed to deceptions, that they judge of their neighbours by their own actions .- Mont. Gaz.

At the present moment, when the relarender a war between these powers not improbable, the following statement of the comparative naval forces of the two countries may not be deficient in interest.

The American Almanack for 1836 gives the following, as the strength of the UNI-TED STATES Navy to February last:-

In	com-	In ord	li.	
mis	sion.	nary.	Building.	Tota
Ships of the line	,	•		
71 guns	1	6	5	12
Frigates, 1st clas	38,			
44 do.	3	4	7	14
Do. 2d cla	33,			
36 do.	400	2	1	3
Sloops of war,	24			
& 18 do.	9	6	-	15
Schooners, &c.	8	-	-	8
	emeria.	-	-	-
	21	18	13	52
	9 0		1 .1	4 . 2

In addition to this, it is stated that there are materials for others so far prepared, that twenty-five more vessels might speedily be added, when those now building are off the stocks.

The number of officers and seamen amount to about 6000, and the marines to about 1300. Total about 73000 of effective force.

The latest statement of the strength of the FRENCH Navy, to which at the moment we have access, represents it to consist of 160 vessels afloat, viz.-38 ships of the line, of which 8 are three deckers; 38 frigates, of which 13 are of the first class, 19 corvettes of 20 to 30 guns, 10 corvettes of 18; 32 brigs of 18 to 20 guns, 3 schooners of 12, and twenty steam vessels of 6 each, besides 53 vessels on the stocks, viz. ...24 ships of the line, of which 3 are three deckers; 26 frigates and 3 steam vessels; making a total force, afloat and buildding, of 213 vessels, to the AMERICAN Na-

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

Mr. Editor, Sin :- I am atraid that you of the Standard are going to be too wicked for me to have any dealings with you. Your two last to give out that the "working member," if I believe them, has as many sides, and nefarious schemes, as there are hairs on his head. Fie, for shame, they would even persuade us that his tongue can smooth over hundreds of contrarieties as easily as you would draw your hand across the polished marble.

As for that part of the annals of the Sembly in which the " working member" brings forward his motion about bachelors, and that sort of thing, I scarcely believe a word of it. What! Do you think he would wish other people to have fatally had the French influence warped equal privileges with him in the favor of the fair? The sexes, in this country, are so equally divided that for every old maid you can name, I can match with an old bachelor for every widow, widower-and for every young lady, a young gentleman. What would the "working member" make that motion for? If he gave four or five wives to every man, he would run a narrow chance of not being well supplied himself.

O ye wicked wags of the Standard, I tell ye to your shame and confusion that the " working member" is one of the most hospitable, generous and charitable alive. Have ye not heard of the hospitable feast he made at his splendid mansion to the Ladies and Gentlemen of our town, whom he not only regaled with the choicest dainties of the country, but also set forth to their wondering ears, what a great man he is in Quebec. "Why gentlemen, your honors, I say, look here, your honors, the greatest of them, look here, your honors, can do nothing without my advice.' Have ye not heard how his generous heart prompted him to procure five hundred dollars of the cheerfully granted contingencies for the opportune assistance of the industrious, praise-worthy firm of blacking manufacturers in my vicinity when they were about closing business for want of bread and wrapping papers to do up their blacking for market? Where can ye find a man so generous? Some people are generous with their own money, but the " working member" is generous with the money of other people which is magnanimously generous. Where can ye find a man, like the " working member," who, by his own merits has risen to such a height as to enable him, when he leaves Quebcc, to dictate instructions to Mr. Secretary Walcott for the regulation of his conduct in his absence? Has he not risen, not merely to the rank of a gentleman...not merely to an eminence which controls Mr. Secretary Walcott in the exercise of his functions, but also to the enviable dignity, as he proclaimed in the Barrooms, of making gentlemen of R. S. E. P. G. C. H. T. S. B. J. K. and of marking others with the red dash of degradation? Where wiil ye find such another as the "working member"? Does he not deserve a NEW wife ?

Stanbridge Ridge, 14th Jan., 1836.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD. FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 19, 1836.

The Committee of the Quebec Association, are now ready to lay before their constituents, the resolutions which it was referred to them to prepare. One of the resolutions, the Old Gazette informs us, will be to the effect, that delegates be sent to congress, one for each county, city and burgh. We agree with the Ami du Peuple, in thinking that two delegates at least should be appointed for every county, and one for each ward of the cities.

The object of holding the congress, we conceive to be, chiefly to concentrate the opinions of the individual parent associations and their numerous branches, on the present dreadful state of the political aftions between FRANCE and AMERICA fairs of the colony. The delegates to be appointed, ought to be men, the most eminent for their sound judgment, and feelings of attachment to the mother country. They will have to deliberate on the best and most effectual means of extricating the colony from the meshes, in which the anti-English faction urged on by the present suicidal policy of a ricketty cabinet, has wound it. They will have to point out country. those means, and to force them on the con-

sideration of the British people. The calling of this convention, orcongress, has been forced upon us. Constitutionalists have trusted to the justice of their cause, never dreaming that the French influence could ever reach the point, at which it has arrived. They have slept too long. They witnessed the organization of the French party going forward with alarming rapidity, but they adopted no plans to counteract it, for the more moderate among constitutionalists, could not be brought to believe, that the aims of the French were of so black a die as others among us discovered them to be. The 'national origin' cry, however, unblushingly raised and inflexibly acted on, at the last election, fully opened the eyes of every Englishman and American in the colony. If any doubt yet remained, the French convention of Three Rivers, entirely dispelled it. The influence of the clique and of that convention had reached the prime minister, and so well was our King assured of it, that he could not but betray his anxiety for our fate, at the hands of the grand inquisitors now in the colony as a commission of inquiry, and lay his injunctions on the most upright one of the three, 'that the Canadas must not be lost nor given away.' The Inquisitors landed on our shores impressed with the idea that we formed but a handful of the population, and consequently, according to the radical code, not entitled to any consideration, far less to justice. The question of the contingencies was one, on which all of us were united to a man, and one, the best key! known in the British constitution. But so them, that the chief inquisitor refused to receive the protest of the Quebec association, which in effect was the protest of every constitutionalist in the country. contingencies were granted. The public monies,-the property of the people-were seized on by the Governor and the As. sembly, to satisfy the avarice of political adventurers in England and to support revolutionary newspapers here. The Earl of

Gosford has since then shewn himself the

partisan of the French party-we had al-

most said, (degrading as it is,) the fawning

partisan. And yet what else but par-

tisanship, could we expect, from a man,

who came here with the intention of doing

what his own conscience must have told

him was highly criminal. By violating

the constitutional act, -an act of the Impe-

rial Parliament, -he virtually dissolved the

government. The French, too, not deems

ing it any longer necessary to prosecute

their ultimate aims, under the mask of love

alty, respect for the King's government and

person, and all that kind of thing, declared,

by their chief leader, the speaker of the

Assembly, that they were 'preparing the

people of this province for a pure democ-

racy.' This declaration the speaker made

on the floor of the House, and in the

presence of the Secretary of the Commis-

sion. The duty of Lord Gosford on this

declaration, decidedly was to dissolve the

parliament. Against this, perhaps the then

high, and yet increasing, excitement in the

only remedy, within the law, now open to them is to assemble in congress, and like Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of to them is to assemble in congress, and declare their wishes and determinations.

There is need for calmness and circumspection. Delegates must feel, that they hold the destinies of thousands in their hands and be impressed with the awful responsibility attaching to such a trust.

To every resolution of the congress every one in Canada, speaking the English language, will give a zealous assent, and if its demands are refused by the British Ministry, the delegates will have to return to the affair .- Mont. Gaz. their constituents, when we must then yield up our property to the rapacity of the French leaders, or defend it with our

treal will name the day and place of assembling. A meeting of the Missiskoui Branch ty. will be speedily called to appoint dele-

In our number of last week, we gave a Table of the number of Canadians killed and wounded during the last war. From it will be seen the value of the boasts of the papers in the pay of the Assembly, that the habitans were then the saviours of the

The table is compiled from returns made to the House of Assembly, and speaks with force as to the efficient part the Canadian militia took in the war. From the breaking out of the war in August, 1812, to the peace in 1814, there were of Canadians killed 34, and wounded 39. There were several bloody battles fought. Let us draw a conclusion or two. Either the Canadians had seldom an opportunity of fighting, or they were singularly fortunate in action, or they were cowards. Let the Earl of Gosford, or all the Royal Commissioners, (who, en passant, have taken to themselves the surname of Geese, from the G, which is the initial letter of their names,) or any other Englishman in the tail of Papineau, take any one of the above conclusions, or form others for himself.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED. To E. Knight M. P. P. Bailiff, former-

y keeper of a country canteen &c. &c. &c. For having taken charge of the Petition of his friends, having for its object the removal of the Poll from Frelighsburg to the Upper Mills in Stanbridge, pledging himself to give it his unqualified support, and then turning round and betraying their confidence by giving his testimony in favor of his own tavern stand at Bedford, and subsequently making as many different and prevaricating statements in reference thereto as he could find chaps to listen to him.

Scandalous Patent for a M. P. P. but good enough for a noted horse joc-

Chatham, on the Thames, U. C., by a recent proclamation of Sir John Colborne, has been declared a port of entry.

The weather of the last week has been very variable. In the early part, we had a north wind and occasionally rain, afterwards mild and agreeable. On Saturday it froze hard, on Sunday a cold south wind blew, and vesterday much snow fell.

Last week Mr. Elijah Spencer, of St. Armand killed a Sow 2 years old (that raised a litter of ten Pigs the present season,) weighing 571lbs.

We lay before our readers the concluding part of the Report of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the conduct of the hon. W. B. Felton.

' Your committee finally submit, as the result of their labors, that the hon. W. B. Felton, having grossly, dishonestly and oppressively abused the confidence reposed in him by his Majesty's Government, is unworthy and unfit to hold any office under the Crown.

To this conviction your committee are confident that the evidence, and more especially that part of it under the hand of the accused, leads so conclusively as to exclude the possibility of any other opinion. Therefore your committee, urged no less by a due regard for the honor of the King's Government, than by a sense of justice towards his people, in this colony, respectfully suggest that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governorin-chief, accompanied by all the evidence, praying that his Excellency will be pleased forthwith to remove Mr. Felton from alt offices of honor or emolument he may hold.'

colony may form an excuse; but no excuse can be received for his entertaining the By an article in the London Albion of anarchist and his tail at his table, after the the 23rd October, we learn Lord Aylmer infamous announcement. Yet such is the was on that day to wait upon his Majesty influence of the French party at the Castle know that his Majesty entertains the highat Windsor Castle. We have reason to of St. Lewis. The English inhabitants est personal regard for Lord Aylmer, and of the province have done what subjects we do not allow ourselves to doubt that! Frelighsburgh, Dec. 15, 1835.

Canada .- True Briton.

An extensive robbery was committed a few evenings ago, in the stores of Messrs. MITTLEBERGER & PLATT, on the Pointe having established a a Calliere. One of the clerks, on entering the office in the morning, found that his desk had been opened, the key of the iron chest removed, and the chest itself emptied of about two hundred pounds. A servant-man, who was in the habit of sleeping on the premises, has been committed

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, held at the News Room on Tuesday, the sum of \$2,000 was collected, and forthwith remitted to New York, in aid of the The Associations of Quehec and Mon-eal will name the day and place of assem-ed from the late calamitous Fire in that ci-

> Our Radicals must begin to think that their imputations upon the characters of each succeeding Governor are held to be of little value by the several British Ministers. Lord Dalhousie was advanced to the chief command of the Army in India, immediately after his return from Canada and by the last accounts from England we learn that Lord Aylmer had obtained a distinction scarcely less eminent by the appointment of Commander of the Forces in Ireland True Briton.

> The Aurora Borealis, which was so brilliant on the 17th November last, and, was observed throughout the Canadas, the adjoining Colonies, and the most of the United States, so far as our exchange files permitted of our forming a conclusion, was visible in London and other cities of the mother country on the subsequent day.

In London it gave rise to constant alarms of fire: the engines and firemen were out all night. Two periods are mentioned in which the rapidly changing hues, shooting their crimson coruscations over the horizon, resembled a wide-spread con-flagration,.....at Il P. M. and 3 A, M. the next morning. The southern side of the great dome of St. Paul's was at one time brilliantly illumi-The southern side of the great dome nated, and confirmed the apprehension of a fire. The rays shifted from NNW. to NW .- Montreal next.

Death of Moses .- The Jewish lawgiver ascended the loftiest eminence in the neighborhood, in order that he might once behold before his eyes closed for ever, the land of promise. From the top of Mount Aban rim, or Nebo, the former of which names may perhaps be traced in Djebel Attarous, the highest point in the district, the law. giver, whose eyes were not yet dimmed, and who had suffered none of the infirmities of age, might survey a large tract of country. To the right lay the romantic pastures of Gilead, the romantic district of Bashan; the windings of the Jordan might be traced along its broad and level valley, till, almost beneath his feet, it flowed into the Dead Sea. To the north spread the Editor of the Standard. luxuriant plains of Esdracion, the more hilly yet fruitful country of Lower Gallilee. Right opposite stood the city of Jericho. embowered in its groves of palms; beyond it the mountains of Judea, rising above each other till they reached the sea. Gazing on the magnificent prospect, beholding py common wealth occupying its numerous towns and blooming fields, Moses breathed sent their claims to her for liquidation. his last. The place of his burial was unknown, lest the impious gratitude of his followers might ascribe divine honors to his name, and assemble to worship at his sepulchre History of the Jews in the Family

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND. Mary Ann Page 2, Seneca Page, Eli Hawley Esq. Isaac Smith, Leonard Kile, Jonathan B. Toof, Henery Russell, Joseph Fortin, Jonas Abbot, H. N. Whitman, Mrs. Mills, Ann Evens, Catey Knights, Elwyn Bowker, C Bartholomew McKniff, Jonathan E, Dunning,

SUTTON. Thomas Obrine, Erastus Thomas, T. A. Culler.

MARRIED,

On the Evening of the 14th instant, by the Rev.
Mr. Thompkins, Mr. John B. Seymour, merchant, of St. Johns, L. C., to Miss Eliza C. Daughter of Capt. B. Reynolds, of St. Armand. On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lord, at Montreal, Edward March, Esq. of His Majesty's Customs LaCole. to Miss Mary Reuel, of the same place. same place.

DIED.

At fourth Concession, of Caldwells' Manor, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, Melissa Eliza Clark, Daughter of Lemon and Sarah Clark, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude for several months. As ged 18 years and 11 months.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

O be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to
MRS. JANE COOK. Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38tf

CEDAR RAILS.

ANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be deliv, change for ered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

HE Subscriber will pay seven pence half penny per bushel for ashes, in goods, at his

OREN J. KEMP.

of a constitutional King could do, and the the interview would be made available to FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE

ROUNDEY.

MITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform he Printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, andthe public generally, that

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

BURLINGTON, Vt. 4

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can de work cheaper, and in as good style as to ga ol, on suspicion of being concerned in can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on

the most reasonable terms. A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F. BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short no tice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 College Strees, Burlington Vt. January 12 1836.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING:

HE subscriber has just received and now of-fers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for eash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL. St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835.

OATS ANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smith's, Philipsburg. Enquire of
M. P. BALDWIN,

NOTICE.

5th Dec., 1825.

LL persons indebted to the estate of the late David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, Executors, for payment, on or before the first day of January

REBECCA TOOF, EBENEZER M. TOOF, Executors. St. Armand, Dec. 15, 1835.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by W. W. SMITH. Missiskoui Bay.

BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.

H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835.

LANDS FOR SALE.

OS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Arin prophetic anticipation his great and hap-py common wealth occupying its numerous to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to pre-

JANE COOK,
JACOB COOK,
RALPH TAYLOR, St. Armand, October 27, 1835

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE. HOSE who are indebted to Abraham Legrange of St. Armand, will readily believe throse who are indebted to Abraham Legrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accouts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.

St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 71835. 34—1f.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, In whole or in parts.

HE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and with-

in 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached. Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a mau of enterprise.—For particulars

JANE COOK. Cooksville, St. Armand, 29th. November, 1835. 34-11.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

HE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING. in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for con-ducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed,

who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province. The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would ex-

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intende making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work. manship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion.
Give me some witch or wizzard's tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales, Or feathers like a pigeon,

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrons fashionable lies—
In other words those novels,
Composed of Kings and Queens and Lords,
Of border Wars, and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No-no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love sick stuff
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more,
In scraps of Greek or Latin;
The merchants rather have the price,
Of southern indigo and rice,
Or India silks and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty aneedote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some of worldly carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic too with classic skill, Must dip in gall his gander quill, And scrawl against the paper; Of all the literary fools Bred in our colleges and schools, 'He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see,
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things—
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint,
Of multifarious things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from the drought, 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one—
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
Pd rather hear the fall and rise
Of racoon skin and beaver.

For now and then a savory dish

Of politics to suit them;

But here we rest at perfect ease,

For should they yow the moon wa

We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame, Lofty or low, 'tis all'the same, Too haughty or too humble; And every editorial wight, Has naught to do but what is right, And let the grumblers grumble.

THE POINTED FINGER & WORD

OF WARNING. BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

Having made a candid avowal of my inconsistent when I protest that I have and had Mrs. Sally Douce been my mother, room. The hall was dimly lighted, and always made a jest of their superstition she could not have been more devotedly at its extremity we had to go through a An old woman's story, particularly if it attentive. I called her my ghostly comforter; had a ghost in it, was from my very boyhood received by me with a laugh or it said, that after all it seemed probable the abiding place of Mrs. Sally Douce. As with a second live this is no proof that with a sneer. But this is no proof that she would receive a post mortem visit from we passed I involuntarily started back—I my love for old women is insincere. Are we not all too apt to trifle with the weakness of those most dear to us?

idols a reciprocity of attachment; and there was one old woman in particular, who When I was restored to health, this same and seen nothing, I attributed my hesitation evidently disliked my irreverent laugh, and yet seemed determined to win me over to and though I had a secret awkward recolthe full enjoyment of the pleasures of her lection of having felt chilled when her finger did I pass so dull an evening in that manimagination.

to every old mansion its spectre, to every lection, and when it would not pass away, trayed their consciousness of my want of corner-cupbeard its midnight visitant. She could give the most elaborate version of all affected even greater unconcern. could give the most elaborate version of all affected even greater unconcern. mysterious and supernatural, she would travel for some months on the continent. withdrew to their bed-rooms, I was at glance with indignation at him who ventured 1 took leave of all my kind companions, to trace her stories to the excited nerves of who were assembled on the steps to bid individuals, or indeed to any other natu- me adieu. After entering the carriage, I

with a large, lofty, shadowy hall, very long passages, tapestried chambers, and surroun it was in my boyhood, during the long winter evenings of my holidays, that I first friends. listened to, and laughed at, the wonderful stories of old Mrs. Sally Douce.

suppose that she was lady of the mansion. of its mortal form, hend over the couch of I know not; but I waked from a dream of My host was Sir Charles Maltby, a young those dear to it when incased in its mortal the dead, fully convinced that I had heard baronet of three-and-twenty, and my hostess, his beautiful bride, was in her ninteenth year. In the schoolboy days to which I persons—the father and mother of my friend Sir Charles, then a schoolboy like myself your philosophy.'

been born in a cottage on the estate, she called into the bud and utoff, and really seemed to be considered herself, and really seemed to be been greatest pet. It is particularly could hard boon companion of Mrs. Sally Douce... become not only an attentive listener, to become not only an attentive listener, but to give her tale for tale!

As soon as my arrival was announced, I when I was affronting the received the kindest letter from Sir Charles such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS

Widow of the late sons indebted previous to the 10th GRAIN and PIN in the to give her tale for tale!

N. B. It is particularly could hard but to give her tale for tale!

As soon as my arrival was announced, I was the shawl—no cloak—no garment; it was the shawl—no cloak—no garment; it was the shawl—no cloak—no garment.

Bedford, 5th Dec

TO PERMANERS ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE stories, told in her very best style. It the intelligence may after all be unnecested upon me! She shook her wrinkled sary, should she have carried her oft-repeated upon me! She shook her wrinkled

imputed cowardice to the credulous, was the finger pointed, and the old head shaafterwards persisted in, partly from a desire ken. to appear consistent, but principally to irri-

tate Mrs. Douce. All this may seem a little unamiable; but it must be remembered that I was a mere youth at the time of which I speak; indeed, all that I am about to tell happened the moon, making night hideous.

when I was but three-and-twenty. that to live in a haunted house, to sleep in contrary, I accepted it, making no allua haunted chamber, nay, actually to be visited by a real authenticated ghost, would Douce; and on the appointed day (it was be to me delightful! Then did Sally Douce shake at me her wrinkled head, point of Maltby-hall. My friend rushed out to at me her attenuated finger, and solemnly and slowly say:

yard we shall meet again!'

was there a merrier Christmas circle than that formed by myself and the family of Douce. my friend. His brothers and sisters were with him at the time, and we were all as I arrived; and, as it was getting dark, my gay as health and youth could make us. friend escorted me to my room, and pla-Lady Maltby, though already a mother, was the greatest child of the party; and we were none of us ashamed to romp at hide-and-seek, hunt-the-slipper, or puss-in-

the-corner. and the words of warning were again re- I who had so often laughed at the fears of

peated ! with a most dangerous fever. For many to the drawing-room. Dinner was soon weeks did I lie almost unconscious of what announced, and with Lady Maltby on my passed around me. Nothing could exceed arm I crossed the spacious hall, while the the kindness of my friend and his family; rest of the family followed us to the dining finger; and if she did not audibly add the off, indeed, and dim, and shadowy, the This incredulity of mine was not, how-usual words of warning, I saw that it form of the old housekeeper herself I My

was pointed at me as I lay on the bed of sion, yet never did I feel less inclination to And most imagitive was she-assigning sickness; still I strove to drown the recol-retire for the night. But every body be-

called to Mrs. Sally Douce, who stood ble wish that I should be comfortable. She lived in a habitation most congenial courtesying at the top of the flight, saying to her temperament—an old Elizabethan that I hoped to encounter a real German goblin ere I saw her again. She looked you will, I hope, find all your old comforts vexed; and with a malicious smile, which about you-but-I never saw upon her face before, she shook ded by a moat. In this house I have spent her head, pointed her finger, and, as the sighed, looked down, and left the room: some of the happiest days of my life; and carriage drove off, I heard the warning and I, feeling sure that we were thinking words mingled with the laughter of my of the defunct, felt my cheeks glow, and

How wrong it is to jest with serious subjects ! Who shall say, that in the still wood fire burning on the hearth, after a hour of night, the disembodied spirit may very considerable, and far from comfortable tenement? I say not that it is so; but, oh! a noise in my room. I lay trembling

sleeve; and when I was affronting the received the kindest letter from Sir Charles shawl-no cloak-no garment; it was the sleeve; and when I was affronting the received the kindest letter from Sir Charles shawl—no cloak—no garment; it was the days.

W. venerable story-teller by a voluntary and Maltby, requesting me immediately to pay housekeeper! I know not what possessed St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835.

would soothe her into smiles, by affecting thus: 'My brothers and sisters are now I called her!—called the dead by the same to shudder, declaring at the same time that with me, and will be delighted to see their name, in the same voice with which, in she made him afraid to turn his head lest old play-fellow again. Lady Maltby de- the days of my illness, I used to summon he should see the spectre at his elbow. sires me to say that we have recently lost the living! There was a pause, and then Still I believe I was rather a favorite; at your ancient friend (or rather, perhaps, I -oh! how shall I paint my feelings? the all events, I was sure to hear her very best ought to say foe) Mrs. Sally Douce. But form slowly arose, and in a moment more

ner of telling them, often made a deep im- I could think of nothing else-I could perspiration streamed from my brow, and pression on me; and my incredulity, at dream of nothing else—the warning seemed there we sat gazing on one another, I first seemed, because I thought the world for ever ringing in my ears, while I saw scarcely more alive than herself.

not so much that I feared missing the old of those messes so palatable to a feverish lady, as that I anticipated not missing her I patient. If a supernatural visitant be awful I thought that, though invisible to others, in repose how much more awful is it when

It was, however, impossible I should I carried my bravado so far, that, after laughing at all her ghost-stories, I declared laughing at all her ghost-stories, I declared sion in my letter to the death of Mrs. a day in November) I alighted at the door receive me on the steps, and I hastily and involuntarily glanced beyond them to the 'Young man, young man, beware of what you say. If the dead can visit the living, when I am buried in Maltby churchstood there, pointing her finger, shaking her It shortly afterward seemed but too pro- head, and breathing the naver-to-be-forgotbable that I should be myself the first in-habitant of that bit of consecrated ground. Item warning. I am sure that my friends noticed my abstraction, and guessed the —It was Christmas time: I was as usual the guest of my friend Charles, and never much: but at the time no notice was taken

It was time to prepare for dinner when cing a light on the table, bade me make haste, and left me to attend to my toilet. It was the same room I had occupied at Maltby when last there, during my serious indisposition—the same bed, the same fur-After these sportive gambols, old Sally's niture, all arranged in the same way. There stories were heard with double effect; and stood the sofa on which poor Mrs. Sally often did we sit at midnight in some large for many a night reposed while I needed tapestried chamber, dark with oak, and her attendance; and by the fire I heheld purposely left in gloom, while her clear and to the best of my belief, the very same teasolemn voice rivetted the attention of the kettle with which she used to make my party. When she paused, there was always midnight tea. I would have given the silence for a minute, and then, I am ashamed world to occupy any other room in the manto say, the spell was generally broken by sion, any other but that, and the one formy most irreverent titter. Then did the old lady look round upon me; the head old lady look round upon me; the head old lady look round upon me; the head of Expose myself was again shaken, the finger again pointed, by an avowal of my superstitious dread.....

others! It was nut to be thought of. I It was during this visit that I was seized hastily changed my dress and descended ever calculated to awaken in my elderly was only from a consideration of my weak companions eagerly asked me why I paused; When I left Maltby-hall I was about to they one by one took their candles and pare for departure. Lady Maltby, ere she left the drawing-room expressed a hospita-

'You have got' said she, 'the same

She did not finish the sentence; she

my heart palpitate. To bed I went; and leaving a large sonage at Maltby-hall, the reader is not to not walk the earth, and, in the semblance period, I fell sound asleep. How long I slept let no one say it cannot be so. I that have, awake for a few seconds, and all around been the first to laugh, to boast of incredulity me being quiet as, the grave, I at length have alluded, I had been the guest of older persons—the father and mother of my friend heaven and earth than are dreamt of in heaven for the large wood fire had dwin-For more than a year I rambled on the enough to make every part of the room under the family pew in the neighboring church, and Charles, my former playfellow, being now a baronet and a married man, months, I received no communications from dim and remote, stood the sofa, as it used invariably gave me a hospitable reception.

In the stand of the stand in an are reliable, as set discussed in the stand in an are reliable, as set discussed in the stand in an are reliable, as set discussed in the stand in an are reliable, as set discussed in the stand in an are reliable, as set discussed in the stand in a reliable, as set discussed in the stand in a reliable, as set discussed in the stand in a reliable, as set discussed in the stand in a reliable, as set discussed in the stand in a reliable in a reliable in the stand in a reliable in the at Maltby-hall for fifty years; and having been born in a cottage on the estate, she considered herself, and really seemed to be boon companion of Mrs. Sally Douce... LUCY MATTOCKS, Mrs. Sally Douce had been housekeeper brated in the legendary tales of Germany, used to lie in the by-gone days of my ty-at Maltby-hall for fifty years; and having Here the latent seeds of superstition were phus-fever! Was it a shawl, a cloak a

most unnecessary avowal of disbelief, he the hall a visit. The letter concluded me; there was desparation in the effort; I may be thought silly, nay, almost immake a convert of so great a skephe as I are warning into effect.

I may be thought silly, nay, almost imported to be.

To the reader I will confess what I never be could be induced to own to the old lady the could be induced to own to the ol

At length she moved. With noiseless step she crossed the chamber, and waving I dreaded going to Maltby-hall. It was her hand, began to prepare, as of old, one for me she might 'revisit the glimpses of in motion! the step so noiseless, the gown without a rustle, and when preparing my unearthly drink, the tea-spoon came in contact with the tumbler without a sound. At length she semed to have mingled the ingredients in their due proportions, and noiselessly again she moved towards the fire; she raised the tea-kettle from the embers and having poured some water into the glass she held, she silently approached the bed. Still I moved not; I called not for assistance; and when she had extended towards me the draught she had prepared, felt it would be useless to reject it. Though mixed by no living hand, though bearing inevitable torpor to the vitals of the drinker, still I knew I was doomed to drinker, still I knew I was doomed to drinker. Oh, how I dreaded the icy colddrink. Oh, how I dreaded the icy coldness of that fatal potion! The pale hand was still extended, and with rash impetusity I put the tumblor to my lips: Oh, hot—burning hot; hotter than the flames of a place that shall be nameless, was the appearatural huming of that spellwas the supernatural burning of that spell- lighsburg. wrought decoction! With one leap I sprang from my bed to the centre of the apartment, and roaring with pain and ter-

> on the most intimate footing with the Maltby family I shall be the very last person in the world to vindicate their conduct.

ror, I lay extended on the floor. In an instant the whole family of the Maltbys

H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Missiskoui and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburgh to St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and erram spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles,

the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bedkins, &c.
Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs, Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins,
Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones & straps; plated, gilt and steel coat clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' bead bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stellettoes, water paints; court plaster, &c. &c. &c. alof which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will fur-

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers.

Particular attention will be paid to watch Particular attention will be paid to watch close and attended with the paid to watch particular attention will be paid to watch company and properly attended to the paid of the paid

ANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteeen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP. The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well

adapted to the season-Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDU-CED prices, for cash, or a short approved Cred

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in All kinds of PRODUCE with the taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE. Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835.

NOTICE

S hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutrix, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith; (at life Store, Missiskoul Pay,) on or before the first

TO THEAFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CARBOLICON the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years'

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, halfboxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately allkinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, Is and \$d.

DR. WARNER'S INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only !! Price, 1s and 3d.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber respectfully informs the publi that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS, rushed into the chamber, all laughing with a heartiness which could only be equalled by the heartiness of the laugh of the ghost

by the heartiness of the laugh of the ghost of Mistress Sally Douce.

I very soon swallowed a second tumbler of hot punch, which she was kind enough to prepare for me; and though I am still to prepare for me; and though I am still to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed DANIEL FORD.

Jnne 23 1835



PUBLIC NOTICE

S hereby given that a WHARF has been completed By the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the Company will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards. Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company. Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warantee for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office. at this Office.
Office of the B. A. L. Ce.

Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835.

FORSALE,

the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the coner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the country par one the situation of which is the county; nor one, the situation of which is mere PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any pub-

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in BROME, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main roadfrom Staustead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser. Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

NOTICE.

HE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment, previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be re-

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835.

G. FRELIGH.